CONGRESS.

An Abstract of the More Important Proceedings of Both Houses.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25.

In the Senate, after the morning hour, Mr. Call (Fla.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inguire into a publication in the Record of a personal explanation by him, and to report whether it is in accordance with the rules, regulations and practice of the Senate, and directing that such personal explanation be withheld from the permanent edition of the Record until further order of the Senate.

Mr. Ingalis (Kau.) said that Mr. Call deliberstely falsified the Record, but afterwards modified his remark to an accusation that he had changed the Record without leave of the Senate. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the admission of Wyoming as a State. Mr. Vest (Mo.) opposed it, saying that one of his principal objections was that woman suffrage now existed in the Territory. Mr. Platt (Conn.) spoke in favor of the bill, and at the conclusion of his remarks the

Senate adjourned at 6 p. m. In the House, the conference report on the naval appropriation bill was adopted, and it now goes to the President. The principal feature of the bill is the appropriation for three the House originally.

Mr. Boutelle (Me.) made a short explanation of the details of the agreement reached in conference. In answer to Mr. O'Neili (Penn.), he said that the League Island Navy-yard had been placed upon the same footing as the yards of Boston and Portsmouth, whereupon Mr. O'Neill said that it had come to this-that by the adoption of the conference report the League Island Navy-yard would become an open Navy-yard, as he had proposed in his amendment offered April 9, and as the people of Phildelphia desired.

The silver bill was then taken up, and the Senate amendments to the House bill regarding the free coinage of silver was non-concurred in. On the vote 23 Republicans voted with the Democrats, and 22 Democrats voted with the

Republicans. There was quite a struggle over this measure, the free coinoge men desiring the bill considered in Committee of the Whole House, while the Speaker ruled that it should be referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures. After much discussion and some attempts at filibustering, the Speaker was sustained in his ruling, and the bill was referred. The House adjourned at 5:20 p. m.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26. In the Senate, a resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Call (Fig.) directing the Secretary of the Senate to prepare a table showing the num- servent, ber of bills introduced by each Senator and the number of them passed, was taken up, and Mr. Edmunds moved to lay the resolution on the table; which was done.

The House bill for the admission of Wyoming as a State was opposed by Mr. Jones. | read: (Ark.) The debate drifted away to the question of the admission of New Mexico, Mr. Platt (Conn.) denying that he was opposed to the admission of that Territory because it might send two Democrats to the Senate. He said that, on the contrary, leading Republicans of New Mexico had been urging its admission, and had been assuring him that it would send two Republicans to the Senate.

Mr. Reagan (Tex.) gave as his reason for opposing the bill the existence of female suffrage in Wyoming, and said that on the day when the floodgates of woman suffrage were opened the social organization would have reached the point where decay and ruin began. adjourned at 5:30 p. m. after a short Executive

In the House, a bill was passed granting 15 days' leave of absence to clerks in first and

second-class postoffices. The National election bill was then taken up and consumed the balance of the day's session, Messrs, Lodge (Mass.) and Rowell (Iil.) speaking in favor of the bill, and Hemphill (S. C.), Ontes (Ala.) and Tucker (Va.) in opposition to

Without reaching a conclusion the House adjourned at 5:30 p. m. FRIDAY, JUNE 27.

In the Senate, the conference report on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive appropriation bill was considered. The report showed antagonism to the increase of the number of Senate employees and the increase of their compensation. Mr. Sherman (O.) moved that the Senate recede from its amendments, but withdrew his motion after Mr. Gorman (Md.) had neged that the Senate had a right to fix the number and compensation of its employees, and a further conference was asked for.

The bill for the admission of the Territory of Wyoming wasthen taken up, Mr. Morgan (Ala.) opposing the bill because of the fact that womun suffrage was allowed. After considerable discussion the bill was passed by a strict party vote-yeas 29, nays 18.

The Senate adjourned at 5:15 p. m. In the House, the Federal election law bill was taken up and debated at great length, Without reaching a conclusion the bill went

The conference report on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive appropriation bill was taken up, and after debate was rejected and a new conference ordered.

At 5 o'clock p. m. a recess was taken until 8 o'clock. The evening session was devoted to private pension bills, 105 of such measures being passed. During the evening session Mr. O'Donnell (Mich.) obtained the floor, and spoke as follows upon the prisoners of war pension

Mr. Speaker, on the 18th of December last there was offered in this House by one of the best friends of the soldier ever a member of this body [Mr. Morrill, of Kansas], a gentleman who has devoted nearly all of his time and labor to promote their interests, and whose efforts will endear him to all the soldiers of the Nation, a bill pensioning prisoners of war. This bill has not yet been en-

No more righteous bill than this providing for doning prisoners of war has been offered in this Congress. The men who passed the ordeal of prison life in the South have richly earned pensions, and the allowance of \$2 per day for the time | 11 o'clock p. m. while held captives. The amount is small; it is a pitiable compensation for the suffering they endured. No one of the noble army of martyrs who lived through those horrors would again serve 30 days of that imprisonment for the largest pension you are likely to vote any of them. The record of the treatment of the prisoners of war is the most mournful of all the chapters of the unhappy his-

Let us, as far as we can, obliterate the fearful not been enacted long ago. Can it be that pros-perity so blunts the finer instincts of patriotism that these men who gave so much for the country are neglected for a quarter of a century by the Government for whose perpetuity they suffered so The prisoner of war was faithful to the flag of the Union when that faithfulness cost suffering, sigrvation and nakedness. The moral received its full appreciation.

In the crucible of misery they were tried, and were faithful to the flag under which they enlisted. They never knew or thought of any other flag or Government, except the banner and Government no calamity could weaken; their patriotism and self-denial were exhibited under terrible trials. By



DAD COMPLEXION, WITH PIMPLY. D blotchy, oily skin, Red, Rough Hands, with chaps, painful finger ends and shapeless nails, and simple Baby Humors prevented and cured by Curr-CURA SOAP. A marvelous beautifier of world-wide cel, brity, it is simply incomparable as a Skin Puri-fying Soap, unequaled for the Toilet and without a rival for the Nursery. Absolutely pure, delicately medicated, exquisitely perfumed, Curicusa Soap produces the whitest, clearest skin and softest bands, and prevents inflammation and clogging of the pores, the cause of pimples, blackheads, and most complexional disfigurations, while it admits of no comparison with the best of other skin soaps, you know. and rivate in delicacy the most noted and expensive of toilet and nursery soaps. Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin soaps.

Sold throughout the world, Price 25c. Send for "How to Cure Blood and Skin Diseases." Address POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORA-TION, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

Aching sides and back, weak kidneys, and

a baptism of suffering they became children of the Republic, and no inducement of release from mis ery, wretchedness, and suffering could tempt them to forget the cause for which they periled all. With them life, liberty, and happiness were freely offered for the Union. They put away the evil genius of selfishness and remained true to their country. Their sufferings and sorrows grew, but Instead of faltering they kept the faith, and their patriotism and devotion shine out resplendent. Never coring all that long and terrible struggle was there such a trial of souls by the ordeal of war. Their valor and their beroism should win the homage of history and the gratitude of the American people. Few of us to-day can comprehend the splender of their resolve, the sublimity of their sufferings, and the granitic character of these captives of the war. Their imprisonment was a gigantic sum of suffering, loss, and grief, with a mul titude of deaths. It is impossible to estimate their suffering; it is impossible to contemplate without pitying admiration the fidelity of these men who gave so much without a murmur for the redeemed glory of the flag. That they are unremembered up to to-day shows the speed with which time is press

ing back the scenes of the civil war. The memory of their grand faithfulness the ages should not obliterate. Libby, Belle Isle, Florence, Salisbury, and Andersonville-around these names linger memories of misery. There is no light in the gloom; the poor prisoner of war saw it not; all the hope he gained was from the skies, which were full of pitying sunshine. In the prisons of the South forty-five thousand boys in blue gave up life; around the stockades the bones of thousands of our soldiers molder until the judgment day. It is by the sacrifices of such men that civilization was made worthy of survival, and it survives only by the sacrifice of such great souls. Forty-five thousand died in these prisons that the Republic might live. And if the shadowy hosts could pass in silent review above us, they would rejoice if just laws for their surviving comrades in sorrow

and suffering were enacted. What an appeal for justice their ashen lips would utter were speech a gift of the dead! They will look down approvingly if we are just. To pass line-of-battle ships, which remains as passed by this bill will soften the memories of the survivors. Few of the mighty array who rode in the hurricane of civil war endured and suffered what these prisoners endured and suffered as they were dragged by the iron chain of necessity.

Mr. Speaker, I send to the Clerk's desk to be ead this letter from a commander of the Confederate forces, taken from the archives of the Confederate Government, which but too truly confirms the suffering of the men at Andersonville This letter mournfully establishes the fact that those who entered there left hope behind;

ANDERSONVILLE, August 5, 1864. COLONEL: The following additional report of my inspection at this point is respectfully submitted: . . .

My duty requires me respectfully to recommend a change in the officer in command of the post, Brig.-Gen. J. H. Winder, and the substitution in his place of someone who unites both energy and good judgment with some feeling of humanity and consideration for the welfare and comfort (so far as is consistent with their safe-keeping) of the vast number of unfortunates placed under his control; one who at least will not advocate deliberately and in cold blood the propriety of leaving them in their present condition until their number has been sufficiently reduced by death to make the present arrangement suffice for their accommodam; who will not consider it a matter of self-laudation and boasting that he has never been inside of the stockade, a place the horrors of which it is difficult to describe, and which is a disgrace to civilization; the condition of which he might, by the exercise of a little energy and judgment, even with the limited means at his command, have considerably improved.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient D. T. CHANDLER, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector-General. Col. R. H. CHILTON, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector-General, C. S. A., Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES MILITARY PRISON, ANDERSONVILLE, July 27, 1861. The officers on duty and in charge of the battery of "Florida artillery" at the time, will, upon re-ceiving notice that the enemy have approached within seven miles of the post, open fire upon the stockade with grapeshot, without reference to the situation beyond these lines of defense. It is better that the last Federal be exterminated than be permitted to burn and pillage the property of loyal citizens, as they will do, if allowed to By order of JOHN H. WINDER, Brigadier-General.

W. S. WINDER, Adjutant-General. I present these testimonies of the inhumanity to There being no quorum present, the Senate the prisoners at Andersenville, not to revive the recollections of the hateful and terrible period, but for the purpose of exhibiting to you what these men who ask a slight recompense for their suffering endured. I would not recall that fearful period in our Nation's wistory. This neglect by Congress of these devoted soldiers may well challenge the attention of the student of human affairs, who will marvel at such ingratitude on the part of any nation. The hour for justice has long since gone by; it should be deferred no longer. These surviving prisoners of war are growing old; the awful experience that was theirs has left the ineradicable impress of suffering. With too many, adversity sits an unwelcome guest at their hearthstone. To ennet this bill into a law will, I know, in many instances, light up the whitened faces of hunger

Every member should, and I believe will, vote for this bill. We will thereby do a molety of justice to these suffering patriots, who have up to this date only received the neglectful attention of Conthat the House conferrees were firm in their gress. By this they, if possible, will forget the past. The transforming and renewing hand of time is hiding away from the memory of men the scenes of these wretched days. We seek to continue is the skeleton of the past, smiling peace the genius of the present. We bind up the Nation's wounds care for its defenders, pursue the conquests of peace, and thus "close the last furrow of war, extinguish the last prejudice, efface the last vestige

> The House adjourned at 10:30 p. m. SATURDAY, JUNE 28.

The Senate received a message from the House asking a conference on the silver bill, which was agreed to, and Messrs. Sherman, Jones and Harris were appointed conferrees on the part of the Senate. A number of bills of minor importance were passed, including bills providing public buildings at Allentown and each, and the bill to incorporate the North River Bridge Company and authorize the construction of a bridge across the Hudson River from New York to the New Jersey shore.

The conference reports on the Postoffice appropriation bill and the Agricultural appropriation bill were agreed to. There were so few Senators in the chamber during the afternoon that no quorum could be obtained, and after an unsuccessful effort to secure consideration of the conference report on the legislative appropriation bill, the Senate adjourned at

In the House, after the morning bour, the national election bill was taken up, and consumed the entire day's session. Speeches in opposition to the measure were made by Messrs. McAdoo (N. J.), Cummings (N. Y.), Ewart (N. C.), and Buckalew (Pa.), and in favor of the bill by Messrs, Henderson (Iowa), Greenhalge (Mass.), and McComas (Md.) Without reaching a conclusion the House adjourned at

MONDAY, JUNE 30.

In the Senate, Mr. Morrill (Vt.) gave notice that at the earliest possible moment be would have to take up the tariff bill, notwithstanding, however, to interfere with the appropriation bills or the bill for the admission of Idaho. The Idado bill was temporarily laid aside, and the agricultural appropriation bill was passed, recollection. This bill deserves a unanimous vote | with an amendment increasing the amount of in its favor. It is a sorry commentary that it has \$25,000 to be expended for investigating the history and habits of insects to \$50,000, and directing that half that sum be expended in investigations into the natural history and habits of the cotton boll worm.

A further conference was ordered on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses with refergradeur of their fidelity to the Government which ence to the compensation of Scuatora' and seemed to forget them in their captivity has never | Committees' clerks. The vote was a test one and resulted yeas 39, nays 8.

The House joint resolution, continuing the annual appropriations for 30 days after the close of the fiscal year (if the appropriation of the Republic their love and devotion to which | bills have not then become law) was passed, and the Senate then adjourned at 5:30 p. m. The House resumed the consideration of the National election bill, and at 5 o'clock took a recess until 8 o'clock. The evening session was devoted to the same measure. No conclusion was reached and the adjournment took place at 10:30 p, m,

> Kindness That Costs. [Harper's Basar.]

Wilson-Philson is a man who keeps his word, whatever else may be said of him. Bilson-Do you find him so? Wilson-Yes; he borrowed \$5 from mea year ago, and he said he'd never forget my kind-

Bilson-And he hasn't? Wilson-No; every time he wants to borrow money he comes to me.

> Their Future is Secure. [Chatter.]

She-Come, get up, you silly fellow, and tell me how we are to live; we cannot live on love. He-No; but we can live on love's father.

He Flads Out. [Detroit Free Press.] Youthful Sprig-I wonder what you'd do. you know, if I told you I loved you. Youthful Sprigess-I can't imagine, (After seumatism relieved in one minute by the cele- a fervid pause.) Wouldn't you like to ascerrated Cuticuma Anti-Pain Plaster. 25c. | tain?

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

ARROAD. The sentence of death pronounced upon Maj. Panitza for conspiring to overthrow the Bulgarian Government has been carried out at Solia. He was bound to a tree and shot. His last words were "Long live Bulgaria."-The 52d anniversary of the coronation of Queen Victoria was celebrated June 28 at London .---The chief of the Czar's private police has been dismissed for failing to detect a recent Nihilist plot. A barrel half full of dynamite was found in the wine cellar of the Gatschina Palace. --A phonograph, made by Edison expressly for the Mikado of Japan and presented to him last week by Edison's representative, has been set up in the Mikado's Palace at Tokio, and the Monarch is delighted with it .-- Miss Anne Brewster, a society girl of New York, who came to Tokio, Japan, to visit her brother-inlaw, Secretary Reamy, has gone on a pleasure trip to Siberia, going from Nagasaki to Vladivostock. It is the first case known of a young American lady going to the Siberian frontier except for missionary work.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES. An accident occurred on the Missouri & Pacific Railroad near Nevada, Mo., June 28, caused by spreading rails. Two people were killed and 27 injured .- Mrs. Evans, the wife | General. of Emanuel Evans, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Kansas City, Mo., was killed June 28, by being thrown from her carriage to the pavement in front of her residence. - A white mob at Amite, La., on June 28, killed one col- | the fair. ored man, shot two other colored men, whipped two others and drove them from the parish on the ground that the colored people were arming against the whites .- The wife and daughter of Rev. M. Bronnon, of Dadenville. Ala., were thrown from a buggy June 26. The daughter was killed and the wife fatally injured. --- Wm. Haightley, alias Hoyle, of Lawrence, Mass., murdered his aunt, Mrs. Jno. Dorsey, June 28, by kicking her in the abdomen. The crime was the result of a drunken spree. A passenger train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Racific Railroad was wrecked at Joliet, Ill., June 28, and two women killed The cause of the accident was the forward bloody tragedy. A. Coe and wife lived on a farm about 13 miles southeast of Yates Center. For several years Coe and his two brothers-inlaw, Nathaniel and Adrian Anglin, who had farms adjoining his, kept up a family feud, the orign of which is unknown. Coe went into the field June 24, where Nathaniel was working and shot him dead. He then opened fire on Adrian and shattered his left arm leaving him for dead. He returned home and shot his wife dead. Coe then sent a bullet through his own head, dying instantly.—Edward Coogan was shot and instantly killed at San Francisco, Cal., June 26, by James W. Kerr, who, in company with another man, was being assaulted by a crowd of strikers. Kerr drew a revolver and fired at his assailants, with the above result .- Nelson A. Groves, one of the oldest members of the Monroe County (N. Y.)

And now I close the fearful chapter by asking Sitting Bull in renown, and made prominent for each 100 meters of ascent. If the atmosthrough the Custer massacre, was mortally wounded at Standing Rock Agency, N. D., by his squaw, June 24. He had neglected her for at the earth's surface would have to ascend another woman. --- A destructive cyclone visited Ionia County, Mich., June 29. Few lives were lost, but honses and barnes were leveled .--- Wm. Brooker was hanged at Pino City, Minn., June 27, for murder. - During the past few days the heat in the West has been terrible, and a great many deaths have occurred from sunstroke, especially in Chicago. GENERAL. vote a constitutional amendment extending the | initial and temporary impulse, or very slight | charter of the Louisiana State Lottery Co. for | temperature disturbance merely, to start the 25 years in return for \$1,000,000 a year, has vertical ascent of the air. The initial temperpassed the House of the Louisiana Legislature | ature of the air before ascent commences must by a vote of 66 to 29, just enough to pass the be so much greater than that of the surroundbill, as it requires two-thirds vote, and the ing air, that it does not become cooled down in House consists of 98 members. It is now be- its first ascent, before condensation takes place,

Minnesota by the Prohibition State Convention. | air. -State Senator Geo. W. Delamater has been on earth, little Alice Curtis, of Mason City, W. where the conditions are favorable to the pro-Va., died June 26 at the age of 51 months, duction of ascending currents. Without asrebuilding of the country. With us the war | themselves beaten in both Houses, agreed re- | would at once become warmer and unsaturated, which only white shall vote, either in favor of | pansion. accepting the Lottery Company's offer or Altoons, Pa., at a cost not to exceed \$100,000 | against it. If a majority favor the proposition the "Anti's" are to withdraw all opposition and let the amendment go through in 1892. If a majority is against it, the Lottery Company will withdraw its offer and leave the State when its charter expires.

> THE CENSUS. Complaints are still pouring in upon the been made. In Minneapolis, Minn., a recount

W HEN they find how rapidly health is restored by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The reason is that this preparation contains only the purest and most powerful alteratives and tonics. To thousands yearly it proves a veritable elixir of life.

Mrs. Jos. Lake, Brockway Centre, Mich., writes: "Liver complaint and indigestion made my life a burden and came near ending my existence. For more than four years I suffered untold agony. I was reduced almost to a skeleton, and hardly had strength to drag myself about. All kinds of food distressed me, and only the most delicate could be digested at all. Within the time mentioned several physicians treated me without giving relief. Nothing that I took seemed to do any permanent good until I began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which has produced wonderful results. Soon after commencing to take the Sarsaparilla I could see an

Improvement

in my condition, my appetite began to return and with it came the ability to digest all the food taken, my strength improved each day, and after a few months of faithful attention to your directions, I found myself a well woman, able to attend to all household duties. The medicine has given me a new lease of life, and I cannot thank

you too much." "We, the undersigned, citizens of Brockway Centre, Mich., hereby certify that the above statement, made by Mrs. Lake, is true in every particular and entitled to full credence."-O. P. Chamberlain, G. W. Waring, C. A. Wells, Druggist.

"My brother, in England, was, for a long time, unable to attend to his occupation, by reason of sores on his foot. I sent him Aver's Almanac and the testimonials it contained induced him to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After using it a little while, he was cured, and is now a well man, working in a sugar mill at Brisbane, Qucensland, Australia."-A. Attewell, Sharbot Lake, Ontario.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

of five districts will be made. In Denver, Colo., the citizens claim that the city has been cheated out of 10,000 to 25,000 people.

The following unofficial figures have been given out: Chicago, 1,085,000; Cleveland, O., 270,000; San Antonio, Tex., 38,900. Other leading cities in Texas are: Dallas, 39,300; Galveston, 35,000; Fort Worth, 31,000; Houston, 32,000; Waco, 20,000; Austin, 16,200. Fall River, Mass.; 74,918; Omaha, Neb., 134,742; Lincoln, Neb., 55,000; Chattanooga, Tenn., 45,000; Atlanta, Ga., 65,200; San Francisco, 300,000; Salt Lake City, 49,972. It is estimated that the population of the United States is about 64,500,000.

THE WORLD'S FAIR. The World's Fair Commissioners held a meeting at Chicago last week and unanimously elected Ex-Senator Palmeroof Michigan, President of the World's Columbian Exposition. J. S. Dickinson, of Texas, was chosen Secretary. The following gentlemen were selected to be Vice-Presidents: Thomas M. Waller, of Connecticut; M. H. De Young, of California; D. R. Penn, of Louisville; G. W. Allen, of New York, and A. B. Andrews, of North Carolina. A Treasurer is yet to be selected to complete the permanent organization. The Committee on permanent organization will also later recommend a name for the place of Director

The Board of Directors of the Fair, by a vote of 24 to 10, decided to recommend to the National Committee the lake front, and such additional land as may be necessary, as a site for

THE WEATHER.

Vertical Circulation in a Moist Atmosphere.

BY LIEUT. J. P. FINLEY, U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE. [Correspondence invited, suggestions desired, and information cheerfully furnished. Every ef-

fortemployed to make this Bureau of practical use to the readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. All communications should be addressed-Weather, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Office, Washington, D. C.] In the case of a moist atmosphere, with the unstable state for dry air, we have the same coach jumping the track.—A family fued tical circulation as in the case of dry air, with ended near Yates Center, Kan., June 24 in a the additional energy of all the latent heat of energy for originating and maintaining a verthe aqueous vapor set free in its condensation in the ascending current, and this latter is a continuous source of energy as long as moist air is being drawn in from all sides to supply this current. For example, suppose the air is saturated and is in the unstable state for dry air; then at the first upward start of the air it becomes warmer than the surrounding air and the tendency is to continue on. As soon as the circulation is fully established, the vertical gradient in this ascending current becomes about half a degree Fahrenheit for each 100 meters of ascent, being slightly greater or less,

according to the season of the year and the alti-With a temperature of 30° at the earth's surface the decrease of temperature is about 0.37° for each 100 meters of ascent up to an altitude of 4,000 meters, and even up to much greater bar, was struck by an engine at Rochester, altitudes the rate would vary but little from phere were not completely saturated, but had a depression of the dew point of 8°, then the air about 1,000 meters before condensation would commence, and in this part of the ascent the rate of cooling would be 1° instead of 0.37° for each 100 meters, after which the latter rate would take place.

It may happen that before the air rises up to the altitude where condensation takes place the whole air-column may be heavier than a similar The Lottery bill, submitting to the popular In this case there must be more than a mere fore the Senate .- J. P. Pinkham, of Minne- to a lower temperature, on the average for the apolis, has been nominated for Governor of whole column, than that of the surrounding

Where the air is saturated at all altitudes nominated by the Republicans of Pennsylvania | condensation takes place at once at all levels, for Governor of that State .- The house of as soon as an ascending current is from any Nathaniel Hawthorne, at North Stockbridge, cause induced, and the cloud or fog is formed Mass., was destroyed by fire with its contents, at all altitudes down to the earth's surface. June 21 .- The smallest specimen of humanity | The drier the air the higher are the clouds weighing two pounds and three-quarters, cending currents therefore there can be no When born, Alice weighed only 14 ounces .-- | clouds. In all the region around that of the Aaron Clark,, of Buxton, has been nominated ascending air, where there is a gradual descent for Governor of Maine by the Prohibition State of air to supply the in-draught of these cur-Convention .- The Louisiana Lottery ques- | rents, the air clear, for even if there were comtion is settled as far as the Legislature is con- plete saturation and cloud from a previous ascerned. The opponents of the lottery, finding | cent of the air, as it began to descend the air cently to the following compromise proposition | and the cloud would soon disappear by evaporawhich was accepted by the company. The tion. In these changes it should be underlottery bill, which has passed the House, and is stood that the air cools by expansion only. The before the Senate is to be passed without ob- higher it ascends the greater the expansion. struction, the State accepting \$1,250,000 a year If the air is cooled in other ways, as by nocfor the lottery privilege. The bill is submitted | turnal-radiation during a clear night or by in the form of an amendment to the State Con- passing from lower to higher latitudes, or from stitution, and has to be voted on by the people | a warmer to a colder surface, as from the ocean at the next State election in April, 1892. Be- to the land in the Winter, or vice versa in Sumfore that time, however, and this is the com- mer, there may be cloud called fog at and near promise agreed on recently, a primary election | the earth's surface, without any ascent of air to is to be held on some day not yet agreed on, at | higher altitudes to give rise to cooling by ex-

Monuments to Rebels.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In the New York Herald of the 18th of May there is an interview reported with Gen. O. O. Howard in which he states, in substance, that we should let 15 years elapse at least before we join in putting up monuments to the Confederate leaders. I cannot understand how anyone who Superintendent of Census in regard to the ever fought for the Union should desire to do incomplete manner in which the count has anything to honor the men who attempted to destroy their country in order to create a great slave empire on its ruins. His position in this matter is as unfortunate as his other proposition to defer the pension bill until nearly all the soldiers have died and there are no longer any witnesses to preve that the claims of the survivors are valid.

It has been stated also that one or more of our officers went to Richmond to attend the inauguration of the Lee statue. Did these gentlemen ever reflect upon the fact that Gen. Lee's family was in Richmond during the war, and that going there to visit them he must have been fully aware of the starvation and other atrocities perpetrated upon our men in Libby and Andersonville? He could have stopped these by a word, but he never remonstrated in any way against them. We need not assume from this that he approved of wanton cruelty. There was another reason that influenced him-a terrible one-founded on the arithmetic. Each side held, towards the close of the war, more than 200,000 prisoners. If the Confederate Government could force us to make an exchange they would receive 200,000 sound, robust men, who could be immediately assigned to duty with their army, while we would obtain an equal number of men whose digestion was utterly impaired, who were mere living skeletons and wholly unable to take the field. This would have made a difference of 400,000

men in their favor. Magnanimity to a faden enemy is one thing; to crown with laurels men guilty of treason and inhumanity is quite another .- A Soldier who served from Bull Run to Appomattox.

The Indications Strong. [Chicago Tribune.] Mr. Kajones-Laura, how many times has

that young sneak, Grigson, been to see you this week? Miss Kajones-Perhaps five or six times, father. Why? Mr. Kajones (much excited)-First thing you know, Laura, he'll be coming here regularly.

Where Old Ocean Has an Advantage. [Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.] Fangle-A marine league is longer than a land league, is n't it? Cumso-Yes; and a navy-yard contains more feet than the other kind.

A Conscientious Architect. [New York Weekly.] Caller-I have \$10,000 to put into a house, and I wish to select a design. Honest Architect-Yes, sir. John! Show the gentleman the plans of our \$3,000 houses.

[New York Weekly.] Mrs. Bibbs-See here! Why are you unloading all those shingles in front of my door? We haven't ordered any. Driver-No, mum. They comes wid the compliments of the neighbors. You see, folks thinks from the way your boy acts that you can't afford to buy any.

11

A Free Gift.



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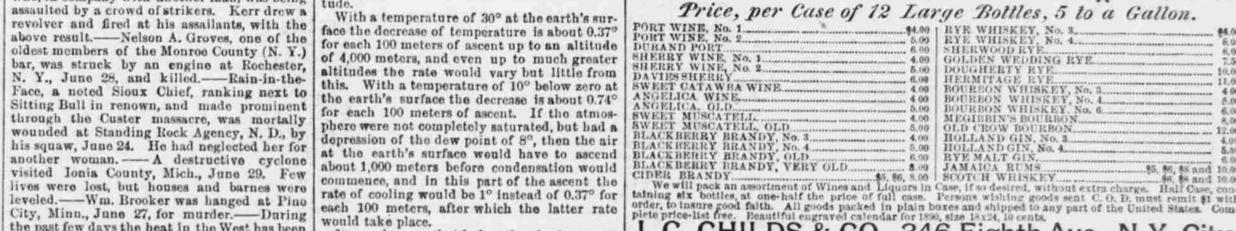
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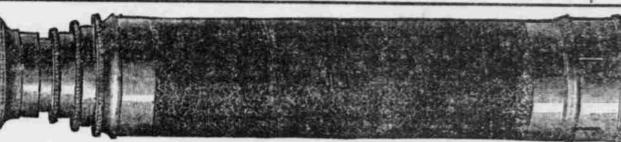
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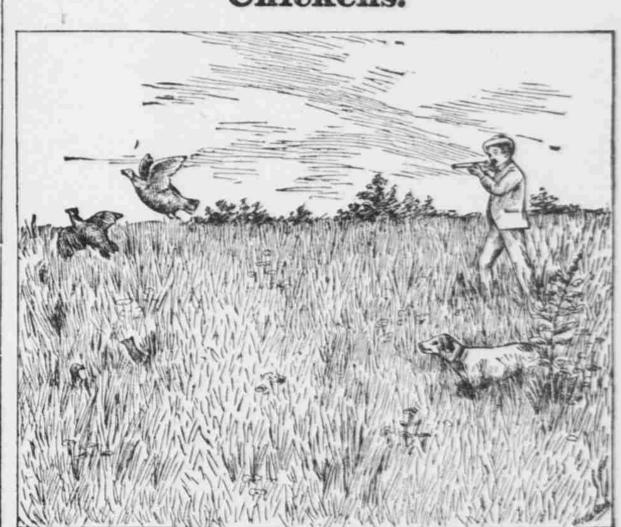
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